

Dewey and Stassen To Debate Red Ban On Radio Monday

By the Associated Press
PORTLAND, Oreg., May 15.—Gov. Dewey of New York and Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, have agreed to meet in a radio debate Monday on the issue of outlawing communism. Mr. Stassen will take the affirmative.

The two rivals in next Friday's Republican primary encountered each other briefly yesterday in a meeting which saw the Mayor of a small Oregon town switch his allegiance from Gov. Dewey to Mr. Stassen.

The chartered buses of the presidential aspirants crossed paths at the Columbia River town of Cascade Locks near Bonneville Dam. The men had no chance to speak to one another as Gov. Dewey's vehicle passed the Stassen bus without stopping.

Stassen smiles as Dewey leaves. Mr. Stassen, behind schedule on his way to the Dalles, was busily signing autographs for the small crowd gathered in the roadway. He smiled broadly as Gov. Dewey's bus edged past and disappeared.

Gov. Dewey also smiled from his window and waved at disappointed onlookers.

"Many interesting things happen on the Oregon Trail," Mr. Stassen commented.

James Hagerty, Gov. Dewey's press secretary, explained that the driver was ordered to continue because "it's just political courtesy not to interrupt another man's meeting."

Mayor Russell Nichols of Cascade Locks indignantly swapped a Dewey button for a Stassen emblem.

"Here we let the kids out of school to see Dewey and he ignores us. It kind of burns me up," he said.

Meanwhile, after days of wrangling by rival campaign managers, a Nation-wide radio debate between Mr. Stassen and Gov. Dewey was arranged over the major networks for 9 to 10 p.m., EST, Monday.

May Occupy Same Room.
As originally announced, the debate was to be conducted from separate rooms of a broadcasting studio.

However, there were indications this was to be modified to the extent that both presidential aspirants in the end would occupy the same broadcasting booth.

Also, it was indicated the lid might be taken off and "all" the issues of the campaign argued instead of just the one of outlawing the Communist party.

Gov. Dewey had held out for limiting the debate to the single issue of Communism—now already warmly contested with Mr. Stassen, taking the affirmative, Gov. Dewey the negative.

Will "Write Own Ticket."
Four days of quibbling over arrangements ended when Mr. Stassen announced "we will let Dewey write his own ticket and we will meet his terms—reluctantly."

Only shortly before, Gov. Dewey had accused Mr. Stassen of "writing his own ticket." The people, Gov. Dewey added, could "judge accordingly."

Today, Gov. Dewey was scheduled to continue his campaign traveling into Northwest Oregon, returning to Portland tonight.

Mr. Stassen took off from Klamath Falls by plane on a single day jaunt. He scheduled appearances at Eugene, Salem, La Grande, Pendleton, and Portland—more than 600 miles of air and bus travel.

Stocks
(Continued From First Page.)

The market had been upward for some time.

Increase May Continue.
The mad rush to buy that appeared today and yesterday was based largely on the belief that the upward trend would continue.

The Dow theory, however, was not the only factor which influenced demand. Business has been good, and earnings for many companies high. Based on past standards, numerous stocks were considered under-priced.

The domestic rearmament program and the European aid program, in addition, were expected to provide business with enough orders to keep them working at full capacity for months or even years to come.

Consumer spending, too, has been given a boost by the income tax reduction.

Gains of \$1 to \$7 a share for principal issues increased total market value of listed stocks by around \$1,700,000 yesterday.

These figures detail what happened in Wall Street yesterday:

A total of 3,840,000 shares changed hands, largest total for any day since May 21, 1940.

The market was the broadest in exchange history. Of 1,398 stock issues listed, transfers were recorded in 1,151 of them. The previous record was 1,131 on April 23.

The Associated Press 60-stock index jumped 17 points, all but wiping out the entire decline that has taken place since the post-Labor Day collapse in 1946.

Weather Report
District of Columbia—Mostly sunny with fresh northwest winds. High—est temperature about 72 degrees. Fair tonight with light breeze. Tomorrow, some cloudiness and warmer.

Virginia—Fair tonight. Tomorrow, some cloudiness and warmer.

Maryland—Increasing cloudiness tonight with a little rain likely in north portion early tomorrow. Warmer tomorrow.

Wind velocity, 21 miles per hour; direction, north-northwest.

(From United States Engineers.)
Potomac River clouds at Harpers Ferry and at Great Falls, Shenandoah clouds at Harpers Ferry.

Humidity.
Yesterday—64 p.m. 67 p.m. 70 p.m. 73 p.m. 76 p.m. 79 p.m. 82 p.m. 85 p.m. 88 p.m. 91 p.m. 94 p.m. 97 p.m. 100 p.m. 103 p.m. 106 p.m. 109 p.m. 112 p.m. 115 p.m. 118 p.m. 121 p.m. 124 p.m. 127 p.m. 130 p.m. 133 p.m. 136 p.m. 139 p.m. 142 p.m. 145 p.m. 148 p.m. 151 p.m. 154 p.m. 157 p.m. 160 p.m. 163 p.m. 166 p.m. 169 p.m. 172 p.m. 175 p.m. 178 p.m. 181 p.m. 184 p.m. 187 p.m. 190 p.m. 193 p.m. 196 p.m. 199 p.m. 202 p.m. 205 p.m. 208 p.m. 211 p.m. 214 p.m. 217 p.m. 220 p.m. 223 p.m. 226 p.m. 229 p.m. 232 p.m. 235 p.m. 238 p.m. 241 p.m. 244 p.m. 247 p.m. 250 p.m. 253 p.m. 256 p.m. 259 p.m. 262 p.m. 265 p.m. 268 p.m. 271 p.m. 274 p.m. 277 p.m. 280 p.m. 283 p.m. 286 p.m. 289 p.m. 292 p.m. 295 p.m. 298 p.m. 301 p.m. 304 p.m. 307 p.m. 310 p.m. 313 p.m. 316 p.m. 319 p.m. 322 p.m. 325 p.m. 328 p.m. 331 p.m. 334 p.m. 337 p.m. 340 p.m. 343 p.m. 346 p.m. 349 p.m. 352 p.m. 355 p.m. 358 p.m. 361 p.m. 364 p.m. 367 p.m. 370 p.m. 373 p.m. 376 p.m. 379 p.m. 382 p.m. 385 p.m. 388 p.m. 391 p.m. 394 p.m. 397 p.m. 400 p.m. 403 p.m. 406 p.m. 409 p.m. 412 p.m. 415 p.m. 418 p.m. 421 p.m. 424 p.m. 427 p.m. 430 p.m. 433 p.m. 436 p.m. 439 p.m. 442 p.m. 445 p.m. 448 p.m. 451 p.m. 454 p.m. 457 p.m. 460 p.m. 463 p.m. 466 p.m. 469 p.m. 472 p.m. 475 p.m. 478 p.m. 481 p.m. 484 p.m. 487 p.m. 490 p.m. 493 p.m. 496 p.m. 499 p.m. 502 p.m. 505 p.m. 508 p.m. 511 p.m. 514 p.m. 517 p.m. 520 p.m. 523 p.m. 526 p.m. 529 p.m. 532 p.m. 535 p.m. 538 p.m. 541 p.m. 544 p.m. 547 p.m. 550 p.m. 553 p.m. 556 p.m. 559 p.m. 562 p.m. 565 p.m. 568 p.m. 571 p.m. 574 p.m. 577 p.m. 580 p.m. 583 p.m. 586 p.m. 589 p.m. 592 p.m. 595 p.m. 598 p.m. 601 p.m. 604 p.m. 607 p.m. 610 p.m. 613 p.m. 616 p.m. 619 p.m. 622 p.m. 625 p.m. 628 p.m. 631 p.m. 634 p.m. 637 p.m. 640 p.m. 643 p.m. 646 p.m. 649 p.m. 652 p.m. 655 p.m. 658 p.m. 661 p.m. 664 p.m. 667 p.m. 670 p.m. 673 p.m. 676 p.m. 679 p.m. 682 p.m. 685 p.m. 688 p.m. 691 p.m. 694 p.m. 697 p.m. 700 p.m. 703 p.m. 706 p.m. 709 p.m. 712 p.m. 715 p.m. 718 p.m. 721 p.m. 724 p.m. 727 p.m. 730 p.m. 733 p.m. 736 p.m. 739 p.m. 742 p.m. 745 p.m. 748 p.m. 751 p.m. 754 p.m. 757 p.m. 760 p.m. 763 p.m. 766 p.m. 769 p.m. 772 p.m. 775 p.m. 778 p.m. 781 p.m. 784 p.m. 787 p.m. 790 p.m. 793 p.m. 796 p.m. 799 p.m. 802 p.m. 805 p.m. 808 p.m. 811 p.m. 814 p.m. 817 p.m. 820 p.m. 823 p.m. 826 p.m. 829 p.m. 832 p.m. 835 p.m. 838 p.m. 841 p.m. 844 p.m. 847 p.m. 850 p.m. 853 p.m. 856 p.m. 859 p.m. 862 p.m. 865 p.m. 868 p.m. 871 p.m. 874 p.m. 877 p.m. 880 p.m. 883 p.m. 886 p.m. 889 p.m. 892 p.m. 895 p.m. 898 p.m. 901 p.m. 904 p.m. 907 p.m. 910 p.m. 913 p.m. 916 p.m. 919 p.m. 922 p.m. 925 p.m. 928 p.m. 931 p.m. 934 p.m. 937 p.m. 940 p.m. 943 p.m. 946 p.m. 949 p.m. 952 p.m. 955 p.m. 958 p.m. 961 p.m. 964 p.m. 967 p.m. 970 p.m. 973 p.m. 976 p.m. 979 p.m. 982 p.m. 985 p.m. 988 p.m. 991 p.m. 994 p.m. 997 p.m. 1000 p.m.



APPLAUSE INTERRUPTS THE PRESIDENT—President Truman smiles broadly as he is interrupted by applause during his speech at the Young Democratic dinner. Joining in the applause is Toastmaster Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York, son of the Senator.

Truman

(Continued From First Page.)

Labor Statistics because "they got tired of seeing the facts as to what the prices are doing to the country."

"The audience howled as he added: 'They're not satisfied to take the brakes off prices. They tore the speedometer out of the car so they couldn't see how fast it was going.'"

Hits "Phony" Tax Bill.
President Truman branded the Republican tax bill, which was passed over his veto, as "phony."

In sarcastic vein, he asserted that "there is instance after instance of the great administrative ability of this Congress, which has been trying to take over the powers of the President."

"But as long as I am there," he continued, "they are not going to get them."

The reduction of funds for the Labor Department also was assailed by the President, who emphasized that this had gone so far that "there might as well not be a Labor Department."

The President conceded, however, that "we have done one thing" in getting the country united on foreign policy.

But he ended by asking if the country wants "an administration under Republican control working for special interests for higher prices for greater profits, for fewer jobs, which will eventually end in boom and bust."

Representation Move Halted.
Senator McGrath of Rhode Island, Democratic national chairman, spoke just before the President and praised the President's move in recognizing the new Jewish state.

Declaring this was the first Nation to act, Senator McGrath, addressing himself to the President, said, "God bless you for that!"

House Minority Leader Rayburn and Representative Smathers of Florida, the other speakers from Congress, joined in the President's attack on the Republican majority.

Pointing to the battle in Republican ranks for the presidential nomination, Mr. Rayburn jibed the running 12 or 15 candidates on no platform at all.

"Some time in June they are going to have to name one candidate and adopt a platform," he said. "Then they're going to slump."

Other speakers were Roy G. Baker, president of the Young Democratic Clubs of America; Mrs. Theodor C. Hansen, vice president; Edward Delaney, mayor-elect of St. Paul; Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 22nd district of Illinois; Edmund Brown, district attorney in San Francisco, and Gov. Pastore of Rhode Island.

Robert F. Wagner, Jr., New York City planning commissioner and the son of Senator Wagner, Democrat, of New York, was toastmaster.

Deanne Carroll sang and Henry Morgan, the radio comedian, explained why he did not want to be President.

Wallace Campaign
In West Opens Today

By the Associated Press
LOS ANGELES, May 15.—Henry A. Wallace, third-party candidate, launches his Western campaign today by beginning the first of a two-day speaking schedule in Southern California.

The Progressive Party leader arrived by plane from Detroit last night, ready to make a triple-barreled bid for support in this recognized liberal center.

Mr. Wallace plans to speak to Negro, Mexican-American and Hollywood party leaders. He is slated to visit the Central avenue district and have luncheon with 200 Negro leaders today.

Tomorrow the former Vice President will address the Mexican community in Spanish in the afternoon and follow with a night speech at Gilmore Stadium, in the heart of Hollywood.

About 27,000 cheering followers packed the stadium to hear Mr. Wallace last May, and party spokesmen say they expect that many again.

The main fund-raising drive will be made tonight at a banquet to which only the party's top supporters have been invited.

Southeast Choir Plans
Program Tomorrow

The choir of the Washington Heights Baptist Church will present an evening of music at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the church, Alabama and Branch avenues S.E.

The program will comprise 10 sacred compositions, and the choir will be under the direction of Mrs. Violet Irie.

In addition to the choral music, Henry Frieswyk will give a vocal solo, and there will be piano duets and quartets by Misses Dolores Rannings, Beula Snyder and Mary Anderson and Walter Shropshire, G. B. Faucett will play the piano.

Unable to obtain enough stenographers, New Zealand government departments are installing dictaphones.

Recognition

(Continued From First Page.)

the Arab-Jewish conflict. It applies to the whole Middle East, except for Turkey and Iran. Whether the embargo may be wiped out entirely, or only an exception made for the new state of Israel, was not clear today.

Meanwhile, White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross disclosed that the President had been considering for several days extension of American recognition to Israel and for that reason was able to come to a final decision soon after receiving formal request last week from the provisional government.

Mr. Ross also told reporters that approximately 500 telegrams had been received in the wake of the recognition announcement shortly after 6 o'clock last night. He said that the total of the messages was "overwhelmingly in favor."

Austin Resignation Denied.
Mr. Ross also told newsmen that Secretary of State Marshall and Undersecretary of State Lovett were in full agreement on this Government's action, making it the first to recognize the state of Israel.

Asked about a report that Warren Austin, American delegate to the U. N. Security Council, had resigned because he was in disagreement with the recognition policy, Mr. Ross said, "I have no information to that effect."

Mr. Sullivan testified before a House Armed Services subcommittee, asking that Congress allow the Navy to divert \$300,000,000 to vessels of new types.

Chairman Gurney of the Senate Armed Services Committee said he was disappointed at the delay facing his draft-training bill.

Israel's Palestine move was seen in a statement from Chairman Vandenberg of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said Mr. Truman's action was a logical and proper one.

"If the present course of the United States is followed by other governments I am unable to believe that the parties in controversy cannot be successfully summoned to the bar of the United Nations in behalf of an urgent peace."

There was no indication whether the President had notified Senator Vandenberg of the move in advance.

Unofficial speculation over why President Truman acted with such speed in extending recognition to the Jewish state centered around three possibilities: (1) His desire to discourage an Arab invasion of the new nation; (2) a belief that the United States should act before the Soviet Union; (3) domestic political considerations.

Statement Is Brief.
The President's brief statement, issued only a few minutes after the new state was proclaimed, said merely:

"Government has been informed that a Jewish state has been proclaimed in Palestine and recognition has been requested by the provisional government thereof."

"The United States recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

"De facto" recognition is reserved for a government existing "in fact," where there may be some dispute over its legal authority. Legally constituted regimes may be accorded "de jure" recognition.

Middle East Crisis Seen.
The White House said this Government's "desire to obtain a truce in Palestine will in no way be lessened by the proclamation of a Jewish state."

Any Arab effort to set up a provisional government in the desert of the Holy Land was expected to get equally swift consideration here.

It appeared certain that Jewish enthusiasm over Mr. Truman's move would be matched by deep Arab disappointment and opposition. Some officials said privately that the crisis is now at hand in the Middle East—where the United States has important strategic, political and oil interests.

Whether this crisis can be weathered safely or whether it will produce new dangers for American interests in the Middle East depends to a great extent, officials said, on Arab reaction to the latest White House move.

Jewish comment evidenced a degree of enthusiasm for administration policy on this occasion which had been lacking in the country's politically powerful Jewish organizations on earlier administration moves on the Holy Land.

Mr. Truman, with election year political worries as well as international problems to concern him, had in recent weeks been in danger of losing considerable Jewish support.

The world's leading soap company is establishing a chain of seven soap plants from Cairo to Johannesburg in Africa.

Editor Rips 'Out of Bounds' Sign
From Shanghai Bar, Defies Navy

By the Associated Press
SHANGHAI, May 15.—A United States Navy "out of bounds" sign on a bar was yanked down today by an American editor who defied the Navy's order to remove it.

Randall Gould, editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, took the sign to his office after tearing it down. The bar is owned by another American, Frank Yenlevics, a Navy veteran.

The bar previously had been posted by the Navy because of its "hostesses."

At the time the Evening Post and Mercury published a sprightly writ-

Draft Bill Hearings Slated for Tuesday By Rules Committee

The cloud of uncertainty over when Congress will act on the draft bill began to clear today as the House Rules Committee arranged hearings for Tuesday.

The bill already has been approved in different forms by both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. On the House side, however, it must run the gauntlet of the Rules Committee before the time and length of floor debate are fixed.

The chairman of the Rules Committee, Representative Allen, Republican of Illinois, has proposed substitute that would offer bonuses for volunteers, to avoid reviving the draft law. He has asked the Armed Services Committee to hold new hearings on it.

"Through With the Problem."
Representative Andrews, Republican of New York, head of the Armed Services Committee, brushed that aside yesterday, declaring:

"Our committee is through with the problem of raising manpower for the Army and Navy. We have approved a draft bill, and will have a hearing on it before the House Rules Committee next week."

Mr. Allen has said he would not hold up action on the draft bill to force hearings on his own plan. But he did not say he would send the draft bill to the House floor. "Action" could mean a decision to pigeonhole it for the time being.

On the Senate side the draft bill also faces at least another week of delay. The Senate Policy Committee has given the right of way to two other bills—one making appropriations for flood control and harbor improvements; another to admit a fixed quota of displaced persons to the United States.

Sullivan Asks to Change Plans.
Meantime, the Navy asked permission to put more punch in its offense.

Secretary of the Navy Sullivan asked Congress to let the Navy speed work on guided-missile ships and a giant 65,000-ton aircraft carrier. This means that work will be stopped on 13 others on which \$197,000,000 already has been spent.

They include one battleship, the Kentucky, and a large cruiser, the Hawaii, both to be converted into guided-missile ships, seven destroyers, two destroyer escorts and two submarines.

Mr. Sullivan testified before a House Armed Services subcommittee, asking that Congress allow the Navy to divert \$300,000,000 to vessels of new types.

Chairman Gurney of the Senate Armed Services Committee said he was disappointed at the delay facing his draft-training bill.

Israel's Palestine move was seen in a statement from Chairman Vandenberg of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said Mr. Truman's action was a logical and proper one.

"If the present course of the United States is followed by other governments I am unable to believe that the parties in controversy cannot be successfully summoned to the bar of the United Nations in behalf of an urgent peace."

There was no indication whether the President had notified Senator Vandenberg of the move in advance.

Unofficial speculation over why President Truman acted with such speed in extending recognition to the Jewish state centered around three possibilities: (1) His desire to discourage an Arab invasion of the new nation; (2) a belief that the United States should act before the Soviet Union; (3) domestic political considerations.

Statement Is Brief.
The President's brief statement, issued only a few minutes after the new state was proclaimed, said merely:

"Government has been informed that a Jewish state has been proclaimed in Palestine and recognition has been requested by the provisional government thereof."

"The United States recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

"De facto" recognition is reserved for a government existing "in fact," where there may be some dispute over its legal authority. Legally constituted regimes may be accorded "de jure" recognition.

Middle East Crisis Seen.
The White House said this Government's "desire to obtain a truce in Palestine will in no way be lessened by the proclamation of a Jewish state."

Any Arab effort to set up a provisional government in the desert of the Holy Land was expected to get equally swift consideration here.

It appeared certain that Jewish enthusiasm over Mr. Truman's move would be matched by deep Arab disappointment and opposition. Some officials said privately that the crisis is now at hand in the Middle East—where the United States has important strategic, political and oil interests.

Whether this crisis can be weathered safely or whether it will produce new dangers for American interests in the Middle East depends to a great extent, officials said, on Arab reaction to the latest White House move.

Jewish comment evidenced a degree of enthusiasm for administration policy on this occasion which had been lacking in the country's politically powerful Jewish organizations on earlier administration moves on the Holy Land.

Mr. Truman, with election year political worries as well as international problems to concern him, had in recent weeks been in danger of losing considerable Jewish support.

The world's leading soap company is establishing a chain of seven soap plants from Cairo to Johannesburg in Africa.

Halleck Says Truman Has Broken Pledge to Work With Congress

By the Associated Press
MONTPELIER, Vt., May 15.—House Majority Leader Halleck charged today that President Truman has failed to keep a "solemn promise" to co-operate with the Republican Congress.

Indeed, Mr. Halleck told the Vermont State Republican Convention, the President and "his New Deal satellites have opposed every major measure proposed by the people's representatives in Congress."

He has resisted every move to realize economy in Government, the Indiana Republican asserted. "He has vetoed three tax reduction bills in a flagrant abuse of the veto power. He vetoed the forthright effort of Congress to improve labor-management relations in passing, with overwhelming majorities, the Taft-Hartley Act."

"Co-operation" Attacked.
Mr. Halleck said Mr. Truman "publicly pledged" to co-operate with the new Congress, and added: "To Mr. Truman, co-operation apparently means that it should all be done on the Republican side."

Mr. Halleck charged "the New Deal Democrats do not believe in economy" and that "they continue to adhere to the 'spend and spend' policy that would ultimately mean national bankruptcy and economic chaos."

He said the first major plan in the Republican Party program is to achieve economy in Government spending and to place our Government on a sound fiscal basis.

To Name Convicted Delegates.
The Vermont Republicans were scheduled to choose nine delegates to the national convention in June.

A younger faction, headed by Gov. Ernest W. Gibson, is attempting to gain control from the so-called "Old Guard" state delegation.

Mr. Halleck said the delegation will go to the national convention unpledged. Mr. Dewey is believed to favor the presidential candidacy of his cousin, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, while Gov. Gibson reportedly leans to Harold E. Stassen.

Gov. Gibson, however, has said he considers both Gov. Dewey and Gov. Earl Warren of California able men.

Police Fail to Find Bomb
In Iraq Consulate Threat

By the Associated Press
NEW YORK, May 15.—A police search of the Iraq consulate last night, after officials said they had received an anonymous bomb threat, failed to turn up a bomb.

It was the third such threat against the consulate in the past year.

P. E. Naoum, consulate secretary, told police a man said over the telephone: "The building will be bombed in 15 minutes."

Two miniature "bombs" which arrived yesterday from Bombay and had not been opened were inspected by bomb squad members. The contents of the casks turned out to be pickles.

Clayton's Condition
Reported Improved

William L. Clayton, former Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, who became ill early yesterday, was reported to be "feeling well" today.

An associate said Mr. Clayton was confined to bed yesterday with a "cold," but that he was considerably improved this morning.

Mr. Clayton canceled a talk yesterday before the Citizens' Committee for Reciprocal World Trade at the Mayflower Hotel and a radio appearance scheduled for tomorrow.

Mr. Clayton has been a special adviser to Secretary Marshall since his resignation as Undersecretary last year. He lives at 2812 Woodland drive N.W.

Communism
(Continued From First Page.)

measure which would make it a crime to try to set up a Communist dictatorship in this country. While the bill is being considered, Mr. Clayton said, it would be to "outlaw the Communist Party as a secret, conspiratorial organization."

Flagrant Forgery Charged.
Representative Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, co-author of the bill with Mr. Nixon, said it was "the first time in American history that a man in Congress has been charged with flagrant forgery."

Mr. Mundt said checks of some of the letters received proved beyond doubt that they were forged.

Some officials said privately that the crisis is now at hand in the Middle East—where the United States has important strategic, political and oil interests.

Whether this crisis can be weathered safely or whether it will produce new dangers for American interests in the Middle East depends to a great extent, officials said, on Arab reaction to the latest White House move.

Jewish comment evidenced a degree of enthusiasm for administration policy on this occasion which had been lacking in the country's politically powerful Jewish organizations on earlier administration moves on the Holy Land.

Mr. Truman, with election year political worries as well as international problems to concern him, had in recent weeks been in danger of losing considerable Jewish support.

The world's leading soap company is establishing a chain of seven soap plants from Cairo to Johannesburg in Africa.

Father Flanagan Dies in Berlin; Famed as Founder of Boys Town Expected to Move Slowly to Israel

Heart Attack Fatal
To Nebraska Priest
In Army Hospital

By the Associated Press
BERLIN, May 16.—Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan, known throughout the world as the father of Boys Town, died at an Army hospital today after a heart attack. He had been inspecting facilities in Germany for the youths he loved so well—regardless of nationality.